AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-10. (Canceled)

11. (Previously Presented) A method for forming a resinous frame comprising:

extruding a resinous material from a die with a nozzle having a certain cross-sectional shape so that said resinous material is formed with, and retains, a certain cross-sectional shape of the nozzle;

supplying a resinous material through a resinous material hopper of an injection machine provided on an upstream side of the die;

feeding, with a metering screw, a certain amount of the supplied resinous material into a plunger chamber of the injection machine; and

injecting, with the plunger at a certain pressure, the fed resinous material toward the die so as to extrude the resinous material through the nozzle of the die.

12. (Currently Amended) A ~~The~~ method for forming a resinous ~~material according to Claim 10,~~ frame comprising:

extruding, not into a mold, a resinous material from a die with a nozzle having a certain cross-sectional shape so that said resinous material is formed with a certain cross-sectional shape substantially conforming to the cross-sectional shape of the nozzle; and

injecting, with an injection machine having a plunger that is provided upstream of the die, the resinous material toward the die so that the resinous material is extruded through the die,

wherein ~~characterized in that~~ a resinous material flow controller is provided between the injection machine and the nozzle, and the resinous material flow controller is employed to control an injection amount of the resinous material per unit time.

13. (Previously Presented) The method for forming a resinous material according to Claim 11, characterized in that a resinous material flow controller is provided between the injection machine and the nozzle, and the resinous material flow controller is employed to control an injection amount of the resinous material per unit time.

14. (Currently Amended) A method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame, comprising:

relatively moving a die for extruding a resinous material and a peripheral edge of a panel;

extruding, during said step of relatively moving, a resinous material through a nozzle provided in the die, wherein said nozzle has a certain cross-sectional shape;

forming the extruded resinous material on the peripheral edge of the panel so as to have a certain cross-sectional shape substantially conforming to the cross-sectional shape of the nozzle;

supplying a resinous material through a resinous material hopper of an injection machine provided on an upstream side of the die;

feeding, with a metering screw, a certain amount of the supplied resinous material into a plunger chamber of the injection machine;

controlling an injection amount of the resinous material in response to a relative moving speed between a peripheral edge of the panel and the die; and

injecting with a plunger, during said controlling, the fed resinous material toward the die so as to be extruded directly onto the peripheral edge of the panel through the nozzle of the die.

15. (Previously Presented) The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 14, characterized in that a resinous material flow controller is provided between the injection machine and the nozzle, and the resinous material flow controller is employed to restrain an excess discharge in response to the relative moving speed between the panel and the die.

16. (Previously Presented) The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 14, characterized in that when a portion of the panel facing the die transfers from a side of the panel onto a corner of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the die is reduced, a moving speed of the plunger is reduced in response to the reduction in the relative moving speed to decrease an output amount from the nozzle per unit time, and that when the portion of the panel facing the die transfers from the corner of the panel onto another side of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the die is raised, the moving speed of the plunger is raised in response to the raise in the relative moving speed to increase the output amount from the nozzle per unit time.

17. (Previously Presented) The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 15, characterized in that when a portion of the panel facing the die transfers from a side of the panel onto a corner of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the die is reduced, a moving speed of the plunger is reduced in response to the reduction in the relative moving speed to decrease an output amount from the nozzle per unit time, and that when the portion of the panel facing the die transfers from the corner of the panel onto another side of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the die is raised, the moving speed of the plunger is raised in response to the raise in the relative moving speed to increase the output amount from the nozzle per unit time.

18. (Previously Presented) A method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame unified to a peripheral edge thereof, comprising:

extruding a resinous material from a die with a nozzle having a certain cross-sectional shape so that said resinous material is formed with a certain cross-sectional shape substantially conforming to the cross-sectional shape of the nozzle;

drawing the extruded and formed resinous material into a pressing member;

relatively moving a panel and the pressing member so that the pressing member moves along a peripheral edge of the panel;

unifying, during the relatively moving, the extruded and formed resinous material to the peripheral edge with the pressing member;

supplying a resinous material through a resinous material hopper of an injection machine provided on an upstream side of the die

feeding, with a metering screw, a certain amount of the supplied resinous material into a plunger chamber of the injection machine;

controlling an injection amount of the resinous material in response to a relative moving speed between a peripheral edge of the panel and the die; and

injecting with a plunger, during said controlling, the fed resinous material toward the die so as to be extruded onto the peripheral edge of the panel through the nozzle of the die.

19. (Previously Presented) The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 18, characterized in that a resinous material flow controller is provided between the injection machine and the nozzle, and the resinous material flow controller is employed to restrain an excess discharge in response to the relative moving speed between the panel and the pressing member.

20. (Previously Presented) The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 18, characterized in that when a portion of the panel facing the pressing member transfers from a side of the panel onto a corner of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the pressing member is reduced, a moving speed of the plunger is reduced in response to the reduction in the relative moving speed to decrease an output amount from the nozzle per unit time, and that when the portion of the panel facing the pressing member transfers from the corner of the panel onto another side of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the pressing member is raised, the moving speed of the plunger is raised in response to the raise in the relative moving speed to increase the output amount from the nozzle per unit time.

21. (Previously Presented) The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 19, characterized in that when a portion of the panel facing the pressing member transfers from a side of the panel onto a corner of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the pressing member is reduced, a moving speed of the plunger is reduced in response to the reduction in the relative moving speed to decrease an output amount from the nozzle per unit time, and that when the portion of the panel facing the pressing member transfers from the corner of the panel onto another side of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the pressing member is raised, the moving speed of the plunger is raised in response to the raise in the relative moving speed to increase the output amount from the nozzle per unit time.

22. (Canceled)

23. (Previously Presented) The method for forming a resinous frame according to claim 11, further comprising extruding said resinous material onto a panel.